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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



June 2015

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Prepared by Staff of the National Estimates Branch
Current Employment Statistics Survey
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, June 2015

Nonfarm employment increased by 223,000 in June. Employment gains occurred in professional and business services, health care, retail trade, financial activities, and transportation and warehousing.

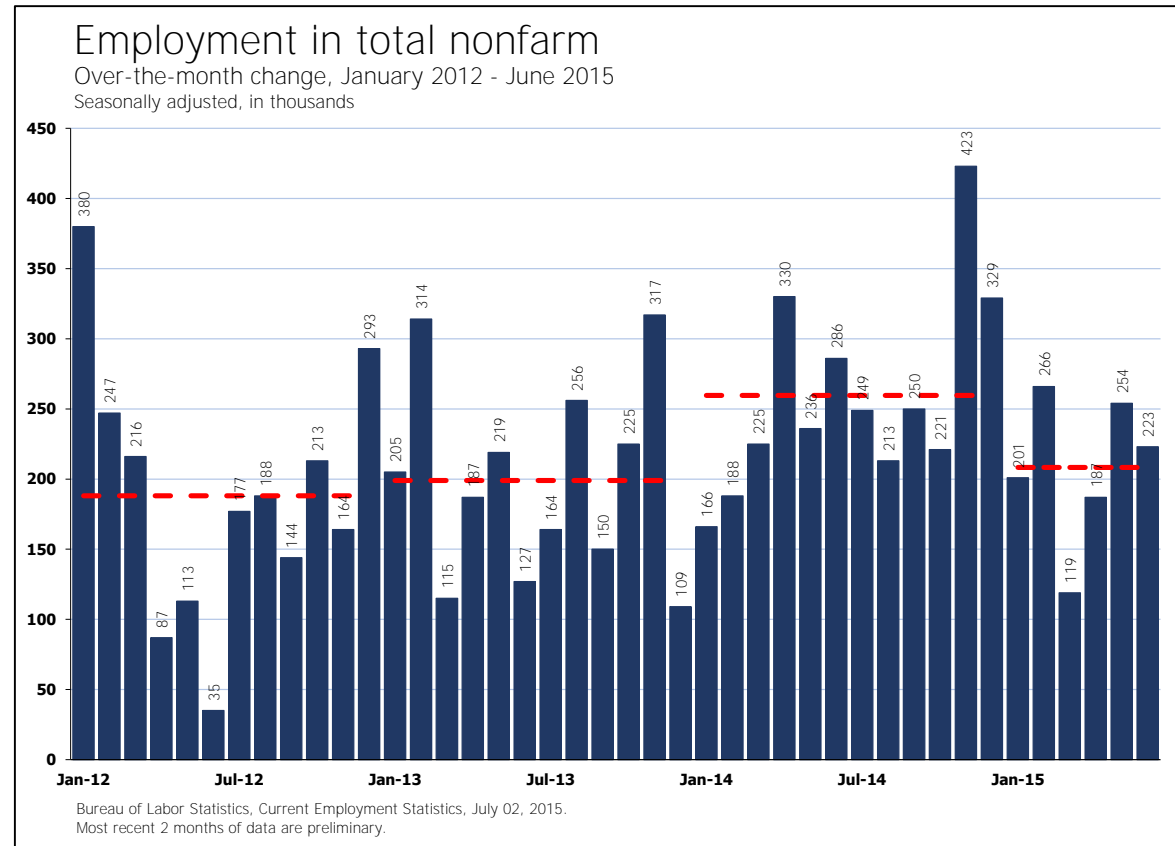
The employment change for May was revised down from +280,000 to +254,000, and the change for April revised down from +221,000 to +187,000. Incorporating revisions, employment has increased by an average 221,000 per month over the past 3 months

Average hourly earnings for all employees on private, nonfarm payrolls were unchanged in June, following a 6-cent gain in May. Hourly earnings were up 2.0 percent over the year. In June, average weekly hours of all employees, at 34.5 hours, were unchanged.

+64,000 Professional and Business Services

Employment in professional and business services rose by 64,000 in June. Over the prior year, employment growth had averaged 57,000 per month.

In June, employment continued to trend up in temporary help services (+20,000), in architectural and engineering services (+4,000), and in computer systems design (+4,000).



+50,000 Education and Health Services

Employment in health care rose by 40,000 in June. Ambulatory health care accounted for over half of the increase. Hospital employment grew by 11,000. Since reaching an employment trough in February 2014,

hospitals have added 121,000 jobs; about 60 percent of these jobs were added in the last 6 months.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, June 2015

+ 33,000 Retail Trade

Employment in retail trade rose by 33,000 in June. General merchandise stores added 10,000 jobs. Over the year, retail trade has added 300,000 jobs

+20,000 Financial Activities

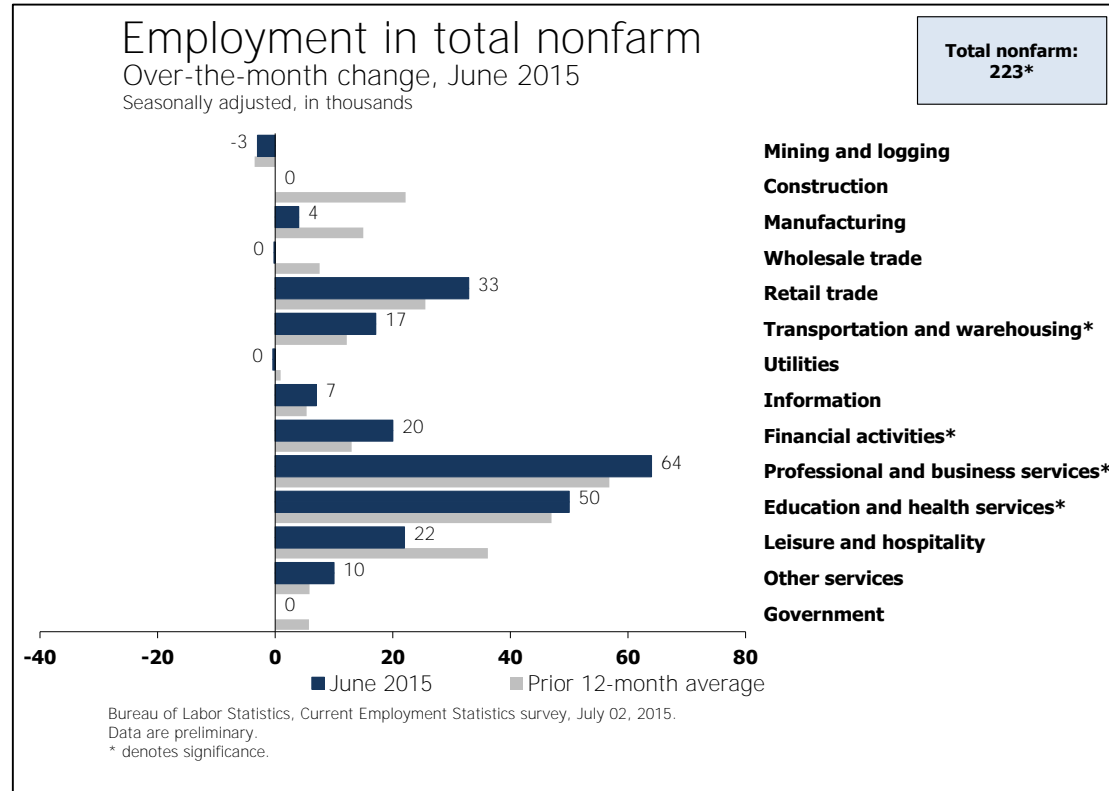
Employment in financial activities rose by 20,000 in June, with employment growth in insurance carriers and related activities (+9,000) and in securities, commodity contracts, investments and funds (+7,000). Commercial banking lost 6,000 jobs. Over the past 12 months, employment in financial activities has grown by 159,000, with insurance accounting for half of the growth.

+17,000 Transportation and Warehousing

Transportation and warehousing added 17,000 jobs in June. Employment in truck transportation continued to trend up. Over the past 3 months, trucking has added 19,000 jobs.

+22,000 Leisure and Hospitality

Within leisure and hospitality, employment in food services and drinking places continued to trend up in June (+30,000). Over the year, the industry has added 355,000 jobs.



-3,000 Mining and Logging

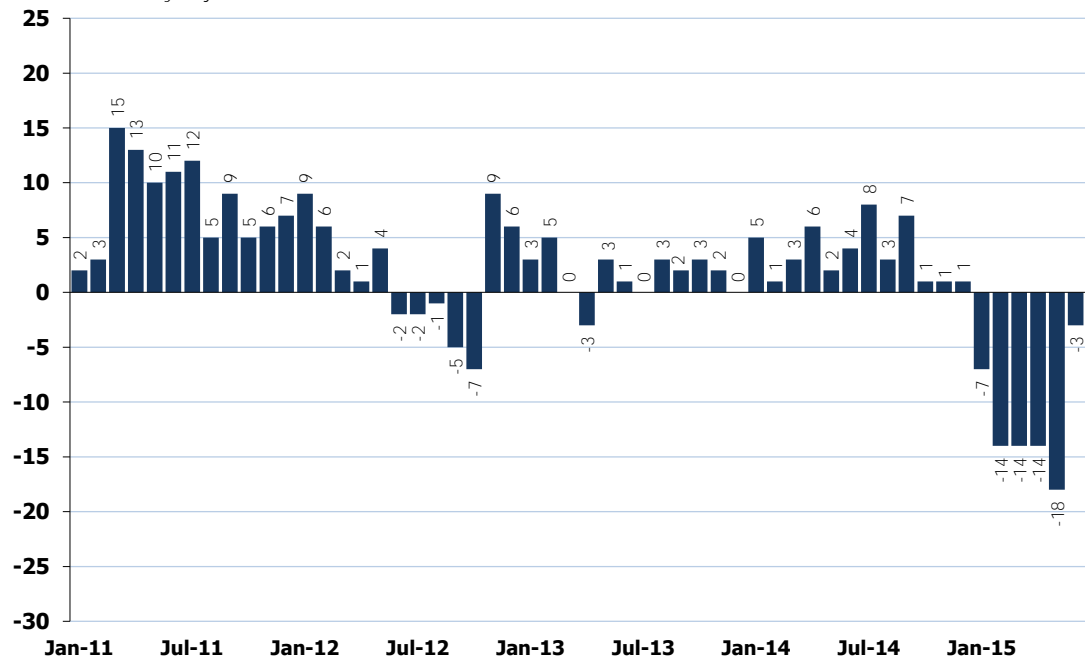
Mining employment continued to trend down (-4,000) in June. Since reaching an employment peak in December 2014, mining employment has declined by 71,000. Support activities for mining has been the primary driver of these employment losses.

Mining and Logging

Employment in mining and logging

Over-the-month change, January 2011–June 2015

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 02, 2015.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

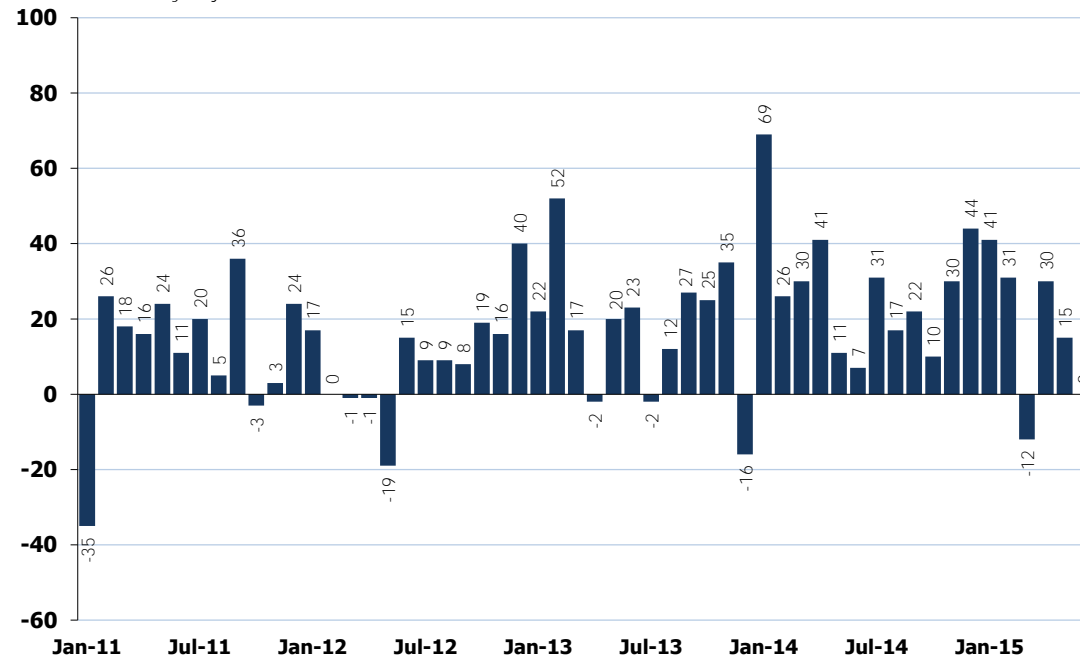
Mining and logging employment continued to trend down (-3,000) in June. Within the industry, mining employment edged down by 4,000. Since reaching a peak in December 2014, mining has lost 71,000 jobs.

Construction

Employment in construction

Over-the-month change, January 2011–June 2015

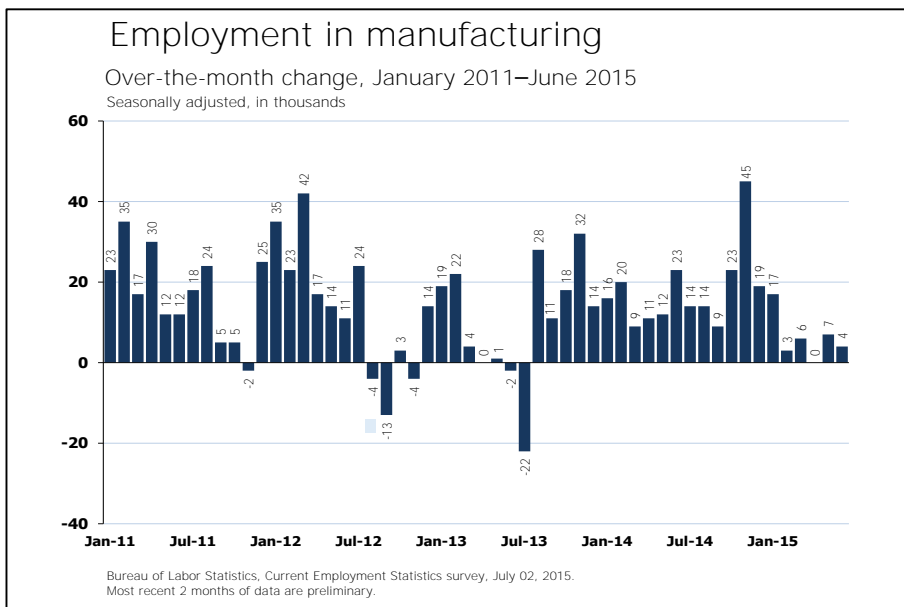
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 02, 2015.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

Construction had no change in employment in June. Over the year, construction employment has risen by 259,000.

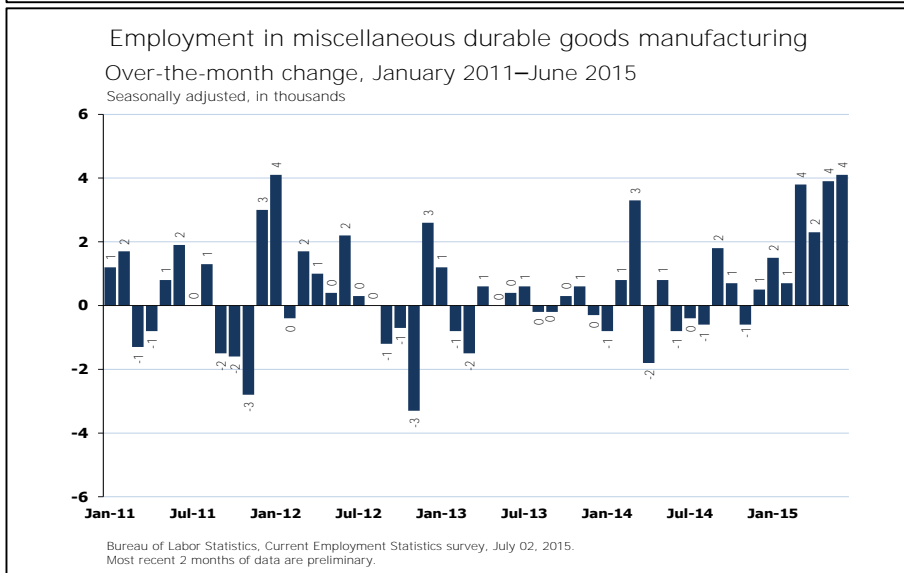
Manufacturing



Employment in manufacturing changed little in June (+4,000). Over the past 6 months, manufacturing employment has changed little, averaging +6,000 per month compared to average gains of 18,000 per month in 2014. In June, employment in both durable and nondurable goods was little changed.

The one-month diffusion index increased to 53.1 from 50.0 in May. The diffusion index measures the dispersion of employment change in manufacturing, with a value above 50 indicating that more manufacturing industries are adding jobs than losing.

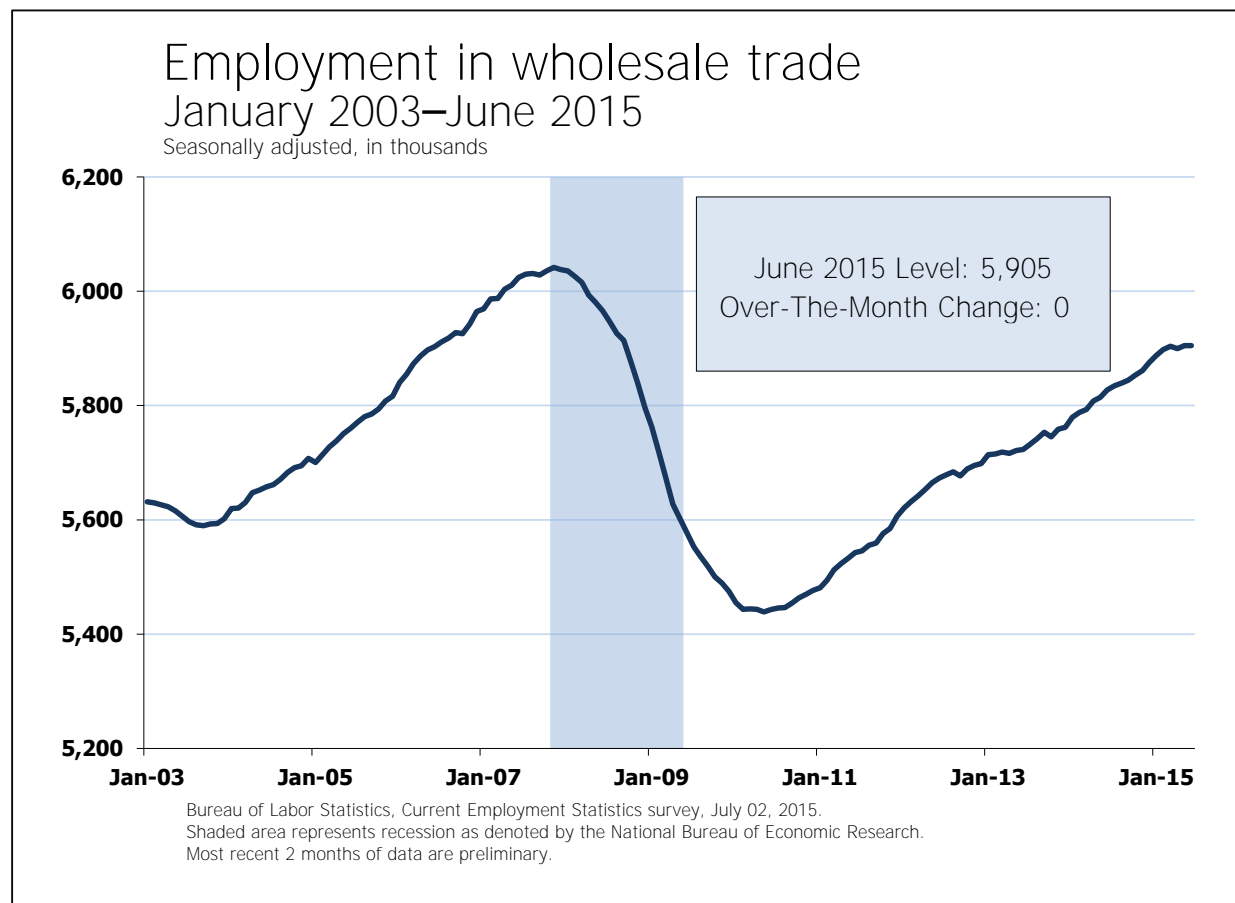
Average weekly hours in manufacturing edged down by 0.1 hour for all employees and were unchanged for production employees at 41.8 hours. Average weekly hours for both all employees and production employees have declined by 0.3 hour over the past 12 months.



NAICS 339- Miscellaneous Durable Goods Manufacturing

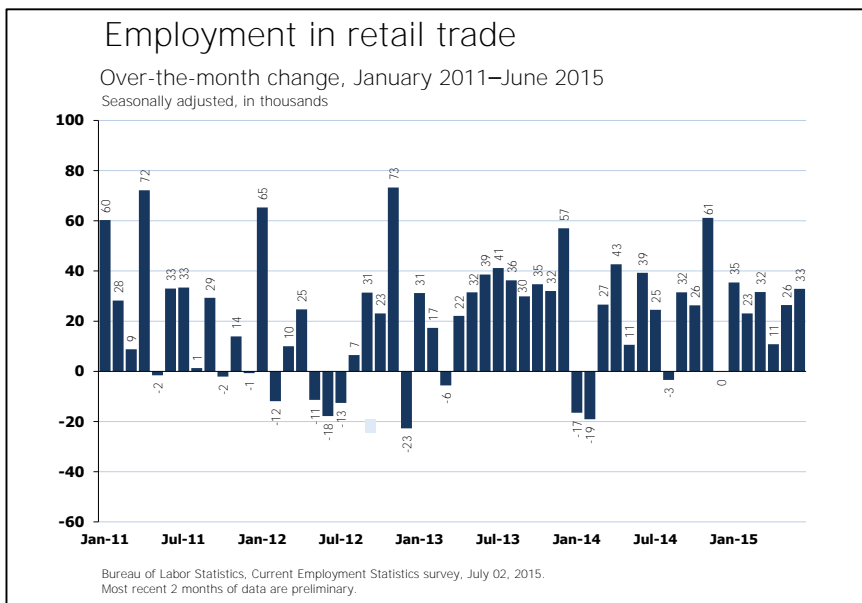
Employment in miscellaneous durable goods manufacturing increased by 4,000 in June. During the past 6 months, miscellaneous durable goods manufacturing has added 16,000 jobs. The majority of the job growth during 2015 has occurred in medical equipment and supplies.

Wholesale Trade



Employment in wholesale trade was unchanged in June. Employment in the industry has shown essentially no change over the past 3 months.

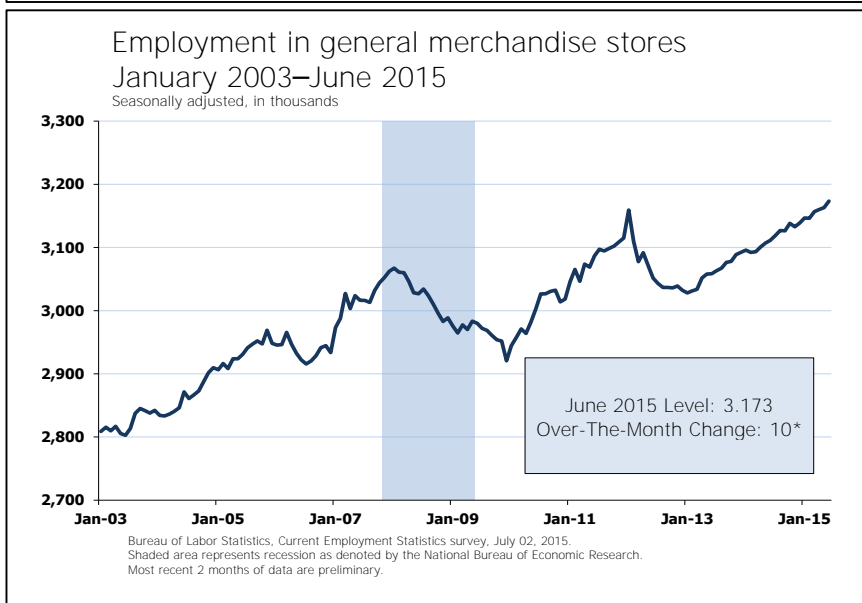
Retail Trade



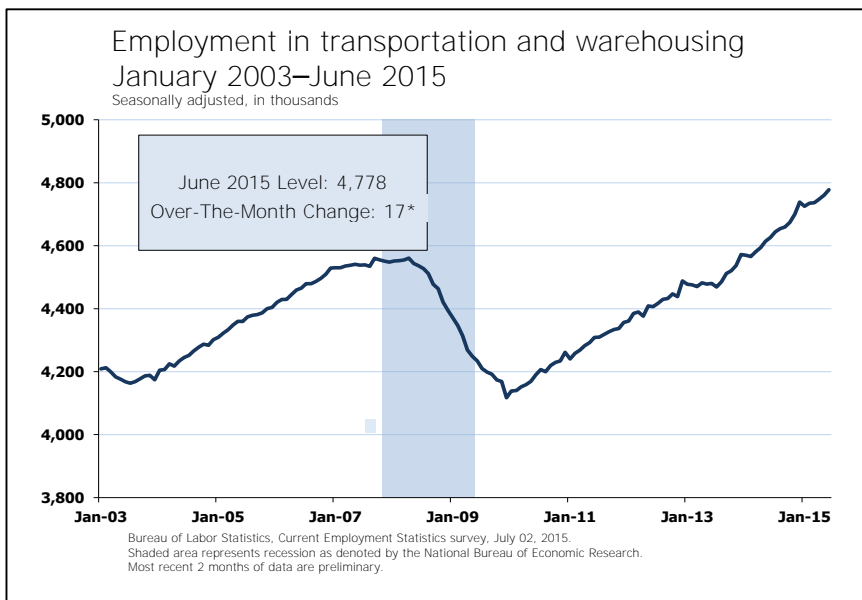
Employment in retail trade continued to increase in June (+33,000). This employment growth coincides with a 6.8-point increase in the Consumer Confidence Index in June (Source: [The Conference Board](#)). Over the past 12 months, the industry has added 300,000 jobs.

NAICS 452 – General merchandise stores

In June, employment in general merchandise stores increased by 10,000, compared to a prior 12-month average gain of 5,000.

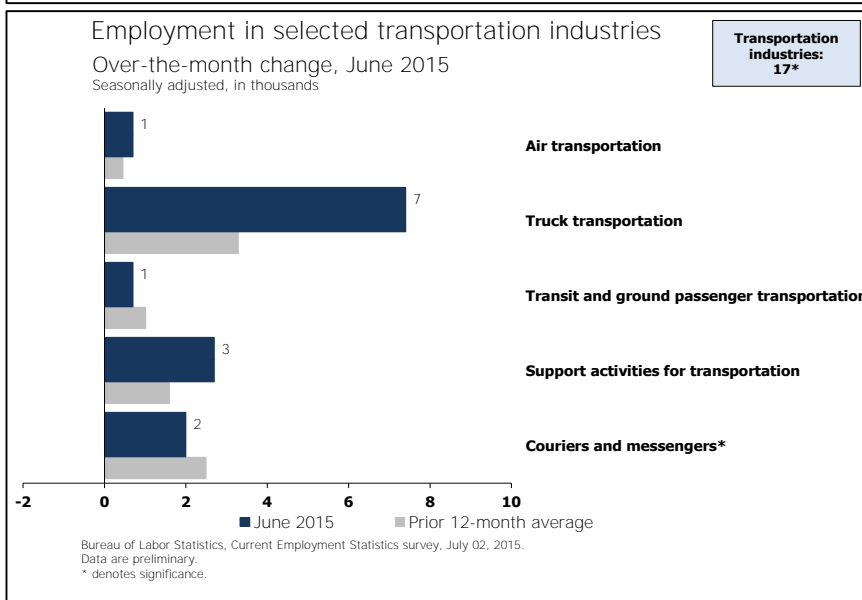


Transportation and Warehousing



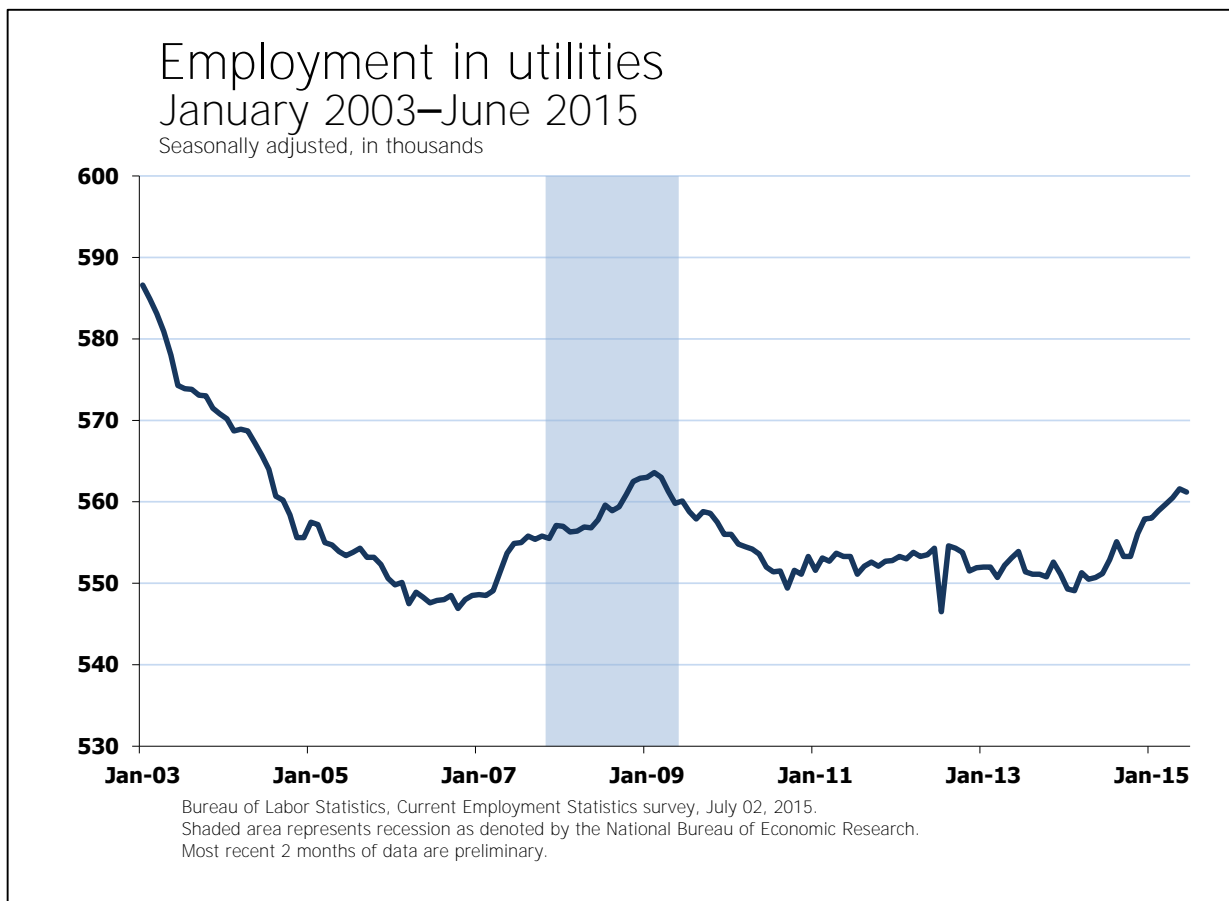
Employment in transportation and warehousing increased by 17,000 in June, an improvement over its prior 12-month average change of 12,000 per month.

Employment in truck transportation continued to trend up (+7,000). Over the past 3 months, trucking has added 19,000 jobs. Couriers and messengers added 2,000 jobs in June.



Utilities

Utilities employment was essentially unchanged in June.

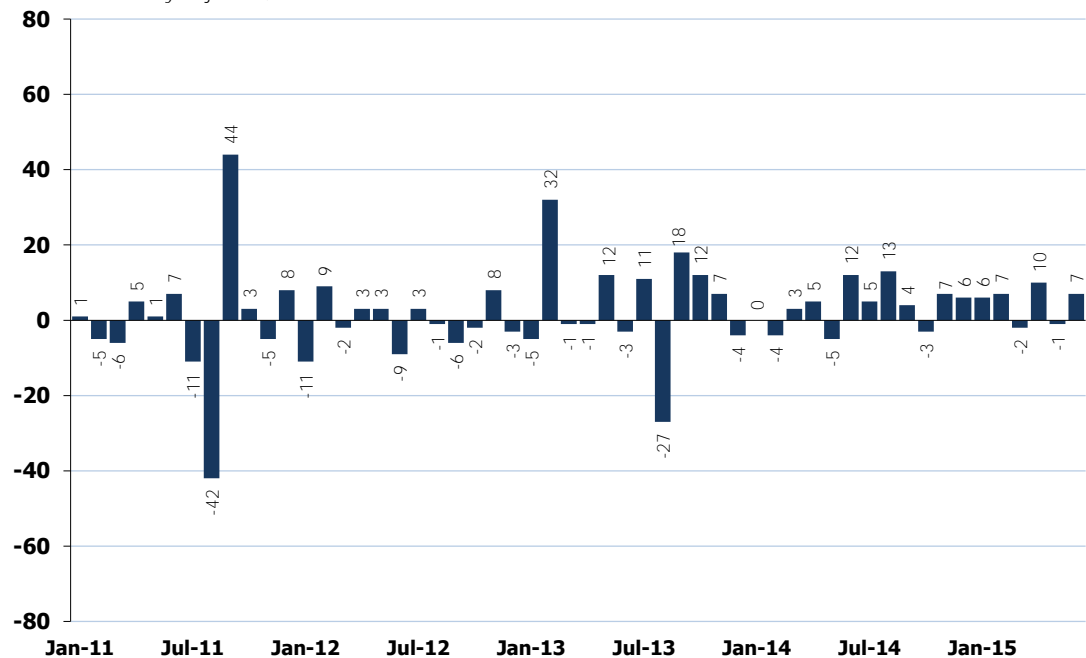


Information

Employment in information

Over-the-month change, January 2011–June 2015

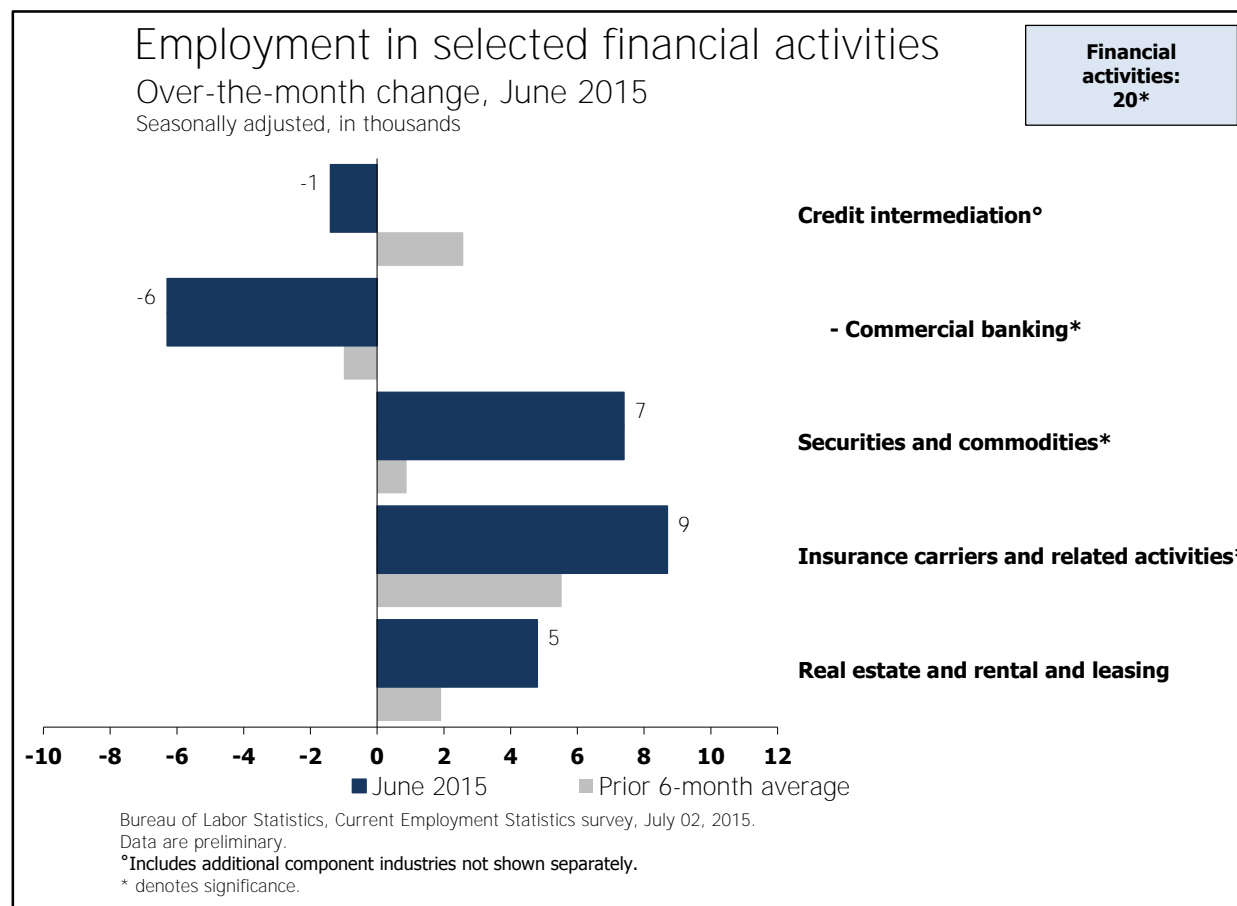
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 02, 2015.
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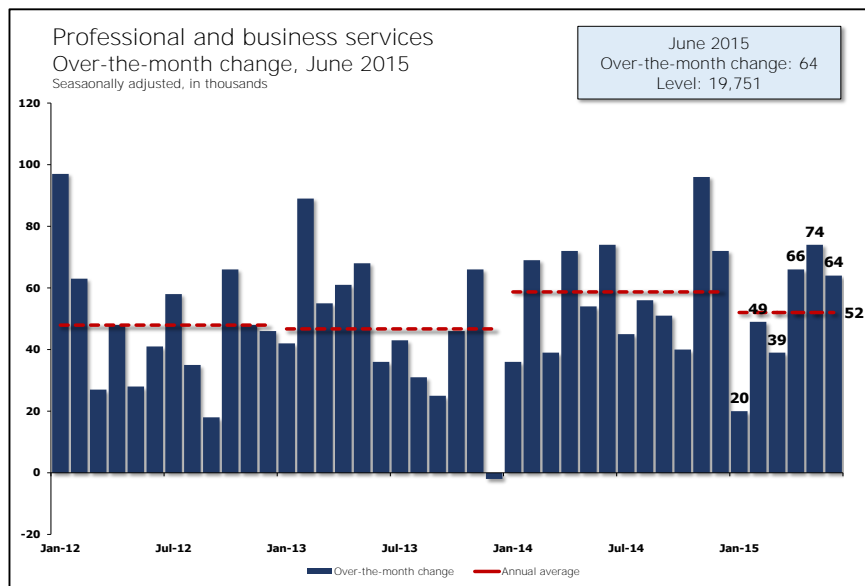
Employment in information changed little in June (+7,000). However, this industry has added 59,000 jobs over-the-year, an increase of 2.2 percent.

Financial Activities



Employment in financial activities increased by 20,000 in June, about double its prior-6 month average. Insurance carriers and related activities added 9,000 jobs, while securities and commodities added 7,000 jobs. Commercial banking posted a weaker over-the-month change with a loss of 6,000 jobs, compared to its prior 6-month average (-1,000).

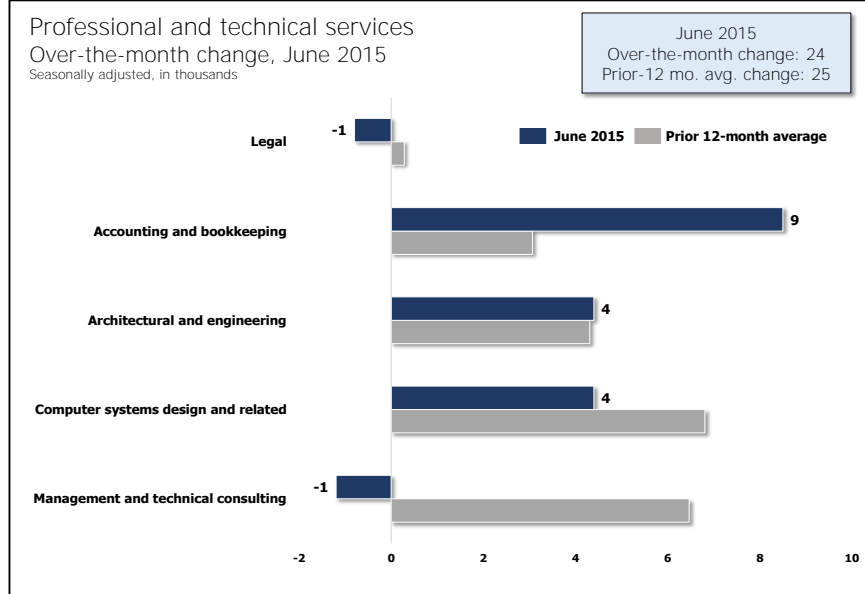
Professional and Business Services



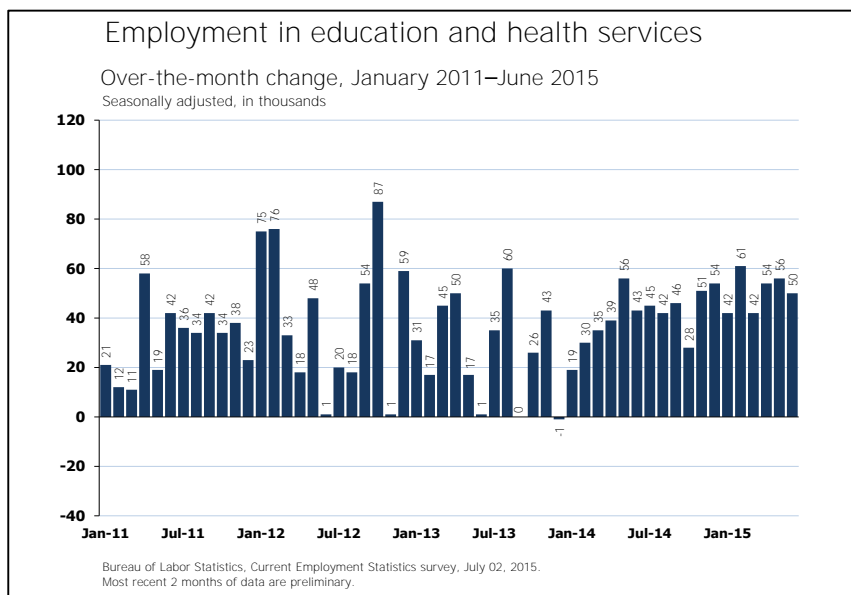
In June, professional and business services added 64,000 jobs. Gains have averaged 52,000 per month in 2015. The industry has now gained 3.4 million jobs since August 2009, double the number of jobs lost during its prior employment downturn.

Employment in professional and technical services increased by 24,000 in June, about equal to its average over-the-month change for the prior 12 months. In June, employment in computer systems design and related activities and in architectural and engineering services continued to trend up. In accounting and bookkeeping services, offsetting employment changes in May (-8,000) and June (+9,000) resulted in essentially no change over the 2-month span.

In June, employment continued to trend up in administrative and waste services (+36,000) but changed little in management of companies and enterprises (+5,000).



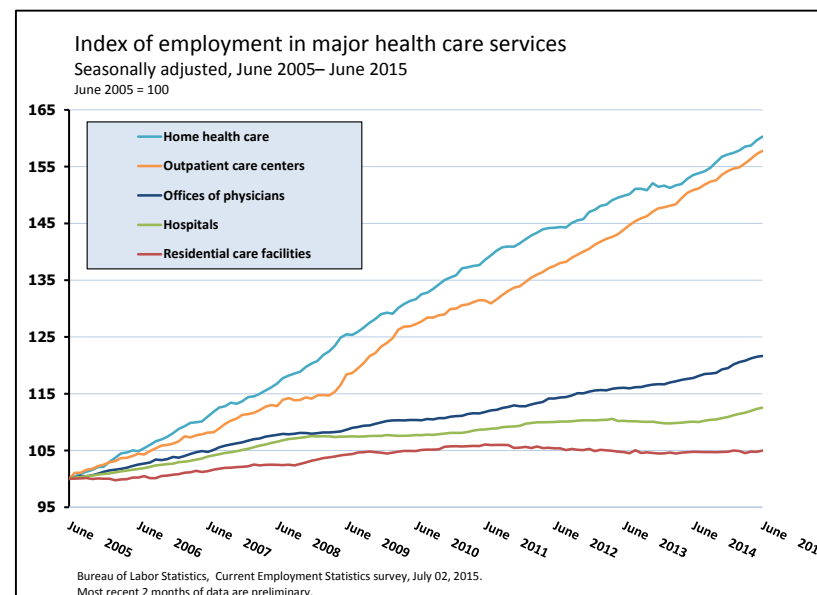
Private Education and Health Services



In June, employment in education and health services increased by 50,000. Over the past 12 months, employment in this industry has expanded by 571,000.

NAICS 622 – Hospitals

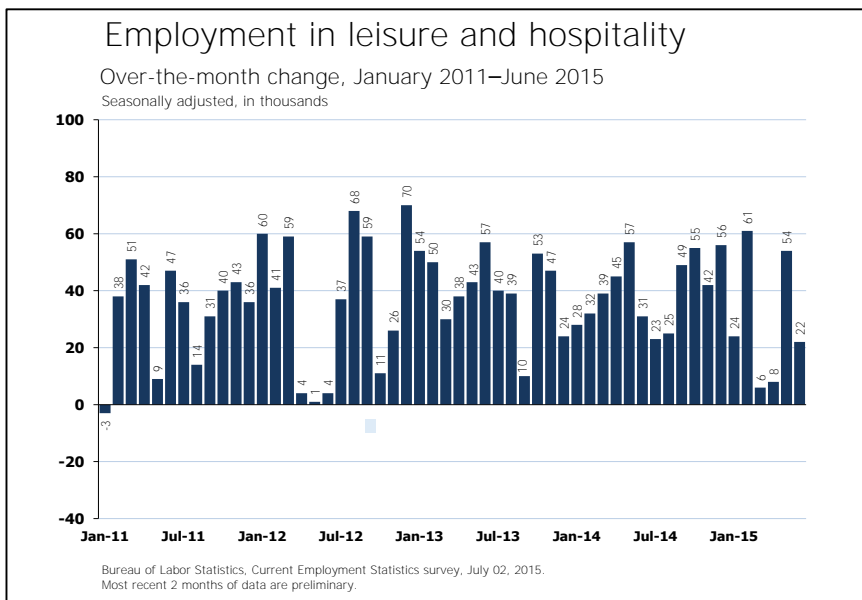
Hospitals added 11,000 jobs in June, following an employment gain of 14,000 in May. Over the past 12 months, the industry has added 108,000 jobs, a 2.3-percent gain.



NAICS 623 – Nursing and residential care facilities

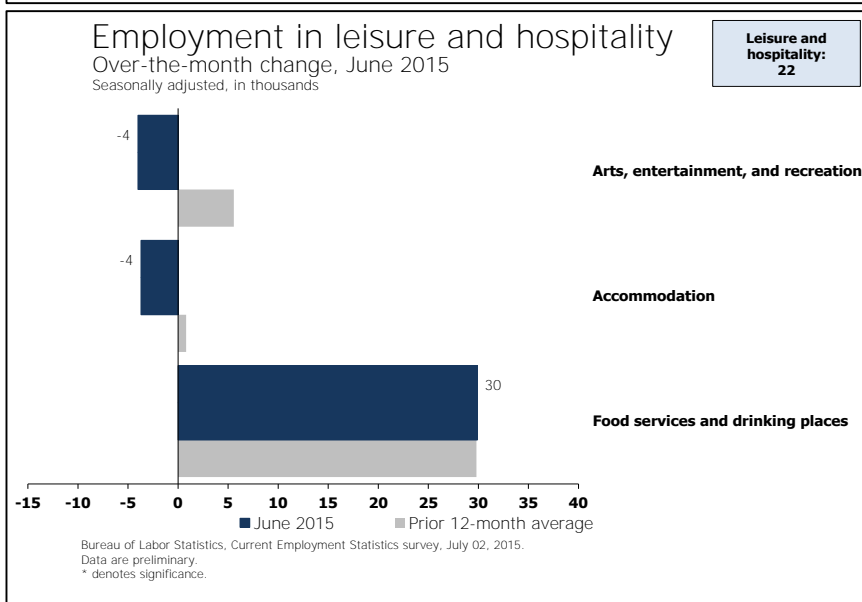
Nursing and residential care facilities employment continued to trend up in June (+7,000). The industry has added 47,000 jobs over the past 12 months, a 1.4-percent gain.

Leisure and Hospitality

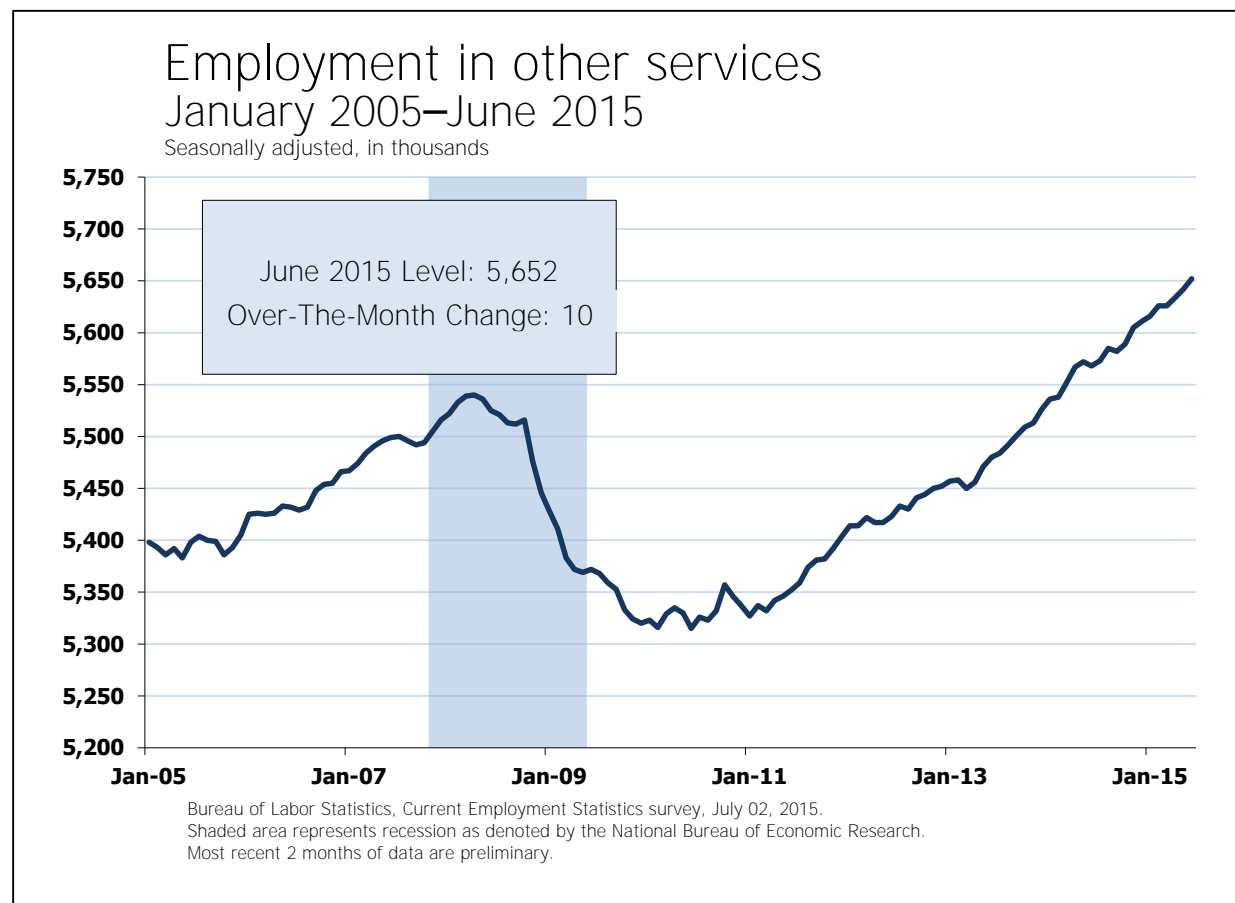


Employment in leisure and hospitality continued to trend up in June (+22,000). Over the past 12 months, this industry has added 425,000 jobs, an increase of 2.9 percent. The [Consumer Confidence Index](#) rose 6.8 points for the month of June, coinciding with the recent employment trend.

Within leisure and hospitality, food services and drinking places employment also continued to trend up in June (+30,000). Over the year, the industry has added 355,000 jobs.

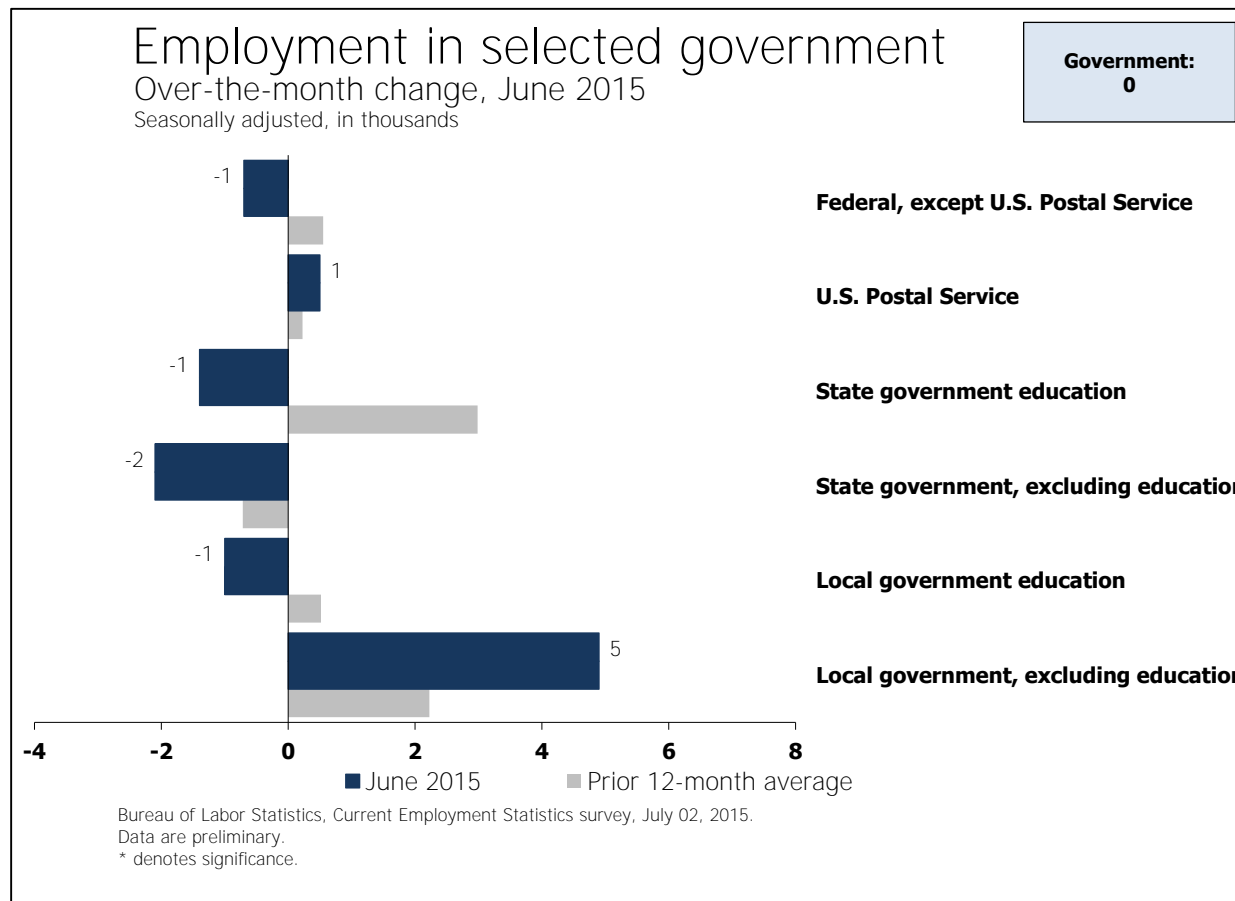


Other Services



Employment in other services continued to trend up (+10,000) in June. The industry has added 337,000 jobs since its most recent employment trough reached in June 2010.

Government



Government employment remained unchanged in June, with little change at the federal, state, and local levels. Government employment has changed little over the past 12 months (+55,000 or 0.3 percent). In contrast, private sector employment rose by 2.5 percent during the same period.



CES Analysts

Michael Calvillo

Steve Crestol

Tyler Downing

Brittney Forbes

Lyda Ghanbari

Mike McCall

John Mullins

Michael Osifalujo

Edward Park

Kara Sullivan

Jay Stuart

Parth Tikiwala

Prepared by Staff of the National Estimates Branch
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[Email CES](#)